THE

Tutor's & Pupil's

Assistant,

Being an easy Introduction to Arithmetic,

ON A NEW PLAN,

Containing Several Hundred Examples regularly set in the first Principal Rules: Approved Tables, & every requisite Direction for each, with ruled Lines, & blank Spaces in the Examples to be filled up at the discretion of the Teacher, according to the Capacity of the Learner.

DESIGNED

For the Use of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Schools, or Private Persons, & recommended by several Eminent Masters.

By Robert Saunders.

London.

Printed for the Author,

by Fry & Couchman, Upper Moorfields; and Sold by M^r Sudlow, Engraver, 191, Strand. 1785.

Ent^d at Stationers' Hall.

THE
PREFACE DEDICATORY.

TO

MASTERS of ACADEMIES, SCHOOLS, and TEACHERS,

In GREAT-BRITAIN, IRELAND, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN we conſider the Utility of ARITHMETIC, on which Science many others chiefly depend, I preſume that an Attempt to render its Introductory Rules more eaſy to the Pupil, and at the ſame Time leſs burdenſome to the Tutor, will meet with a favourable Reception from both.

The Motive that induced me to attempt this Compilation was, that Youth in general are too rigidly and haſtily inſtructed in the firſt principal Rules of ARITHMETIC, before they have acquired a competent Knowledge of them, on which all the other ſucceeding Rules entirely depend.

Hence it is evident that the greateſt Care and Attention ought to be obſerved by the Teacher, that his Pupil may attain that Knowledge before he proceeds to the dependant ſucceeding Rules.

In moſt Books of ARITHMETIC we find the Examples at the beginning of the firſt Rules generally too difficult for the Learner, which at the firſt ſetting out often damps the Spirits, and is chiefly the Cauſe of a total Diſlike and Abhorrence of that uſeful Study, which, if it had been begun with leſs Severity, would, after a little Time, have been performed with Eaſe and Pleaſure, inſtead of being diſagreeable to the tender Mind.

The Examples likewiſe given in thoſe Rules are frequently inſufficient in Number to give the Learner a proper Idea of each Rule, ſo that he is hurried to the next before he is ſufficiently made acquainted with the preceding.

This erroneous Method, too often practiſed, frequently ariſes from the Multiplicity of Buſineſs in Schools: for it is almoſt impoſſible for a Maſter, though he has the greateſt Share of Spirits, to write out all the neceſſary Titles, Rules, Notes, and Examples, in his Pupils' Books, and properly to inſpect the various Buſineſs of each Day. He muſt either be laboring after the Fatigue of the School is over to prepare the Books for the next Day, or prepare them during School-Hours, which Time might be more beneficially employed.

Beſides, the writing a large Number of common Sums in the firſt Rules of ARITHMETIC requires much Time, and is in itſelf ſo very tedious that few Men of Ability can undergo ſo much Drudgery. Hence moſt of the compound Rules of Weights, Meaſures, &c. with the Tables thereto belonging (and ſo neceſſary to be known) are generally omitted, ſo that the Pupil is perhaps never made acquainted with them.

To ſuch Teachers, and to young Beginners in ARITHMETIC, the Compiler flatters himſelf theſe few Sheets will be acceptable; as they are intended to eaſe the Tutor of that unneceſſary Toil, and to facilitate the Progreſs of the Pupil, by inſtructing the latter in a more eaſy and comprehenſive Method than any yet publiſhed.

This Work is publiſhed in Numbers, containing ſeveral Hundred Examples regularly ſet, with ruled Lines, and blank Spaces in the Examples to be filled up at the Diſcretion of the Teacher, with either great or ſmall Numbers, according to the Capacity of the Learner; and to prevent that Plagiariſm in Youth ſo often complained of, the Figures that are to be put in thoſe blank Spaces, may be varied at Pleaſure, ſo as to diverſify the Examples to each Scholar.

The Rules, Tables, &c. are placed in the Order in which they are uſually taught in Schools; but as ſome Maſters chooſe to teach Reduction next after Simple Diviſion, and others after Compound Diviſion; in order to adapt this Compilation, as nearly as poſſible, to the Method of every Teacher, I have placed the whole of Reduction in the Fifth Number, which may be taught where each Maſter thinks proper.

In thoſe exceedingly uſeful and excellent Rules of Compound Multiplication and Diviſion of Money are given a great Number of Examples that often occur in real Buſineſs, in moſt Stations of Life; and after the former are placed ſeveral Bills of Parcels, ſuch as every one ought to be well acquainted with, as they ſo materially concern all Perſons. In filling up the Blanks in thoſe Bills, the Tutor may exerciſe his Pupil in the Method of caſting up the Quarter, Half, or Three-Quarters of any Thing, ſuch as Pounds, Yards, Gallons, &c. which ſo frequently occur in the Courſe of Trade and Buſineſs.

After each of the general Rules are two or three blank Pages for the Uſe of the Application, &c.

As I have given a greater Number of Examples than is generally neceſſary, if the Tutor finds them too numerous, in either of the Rules, ſome may be omitted; as ſome Pupils are more docile than others and therefore require a leſs Number of Examples.

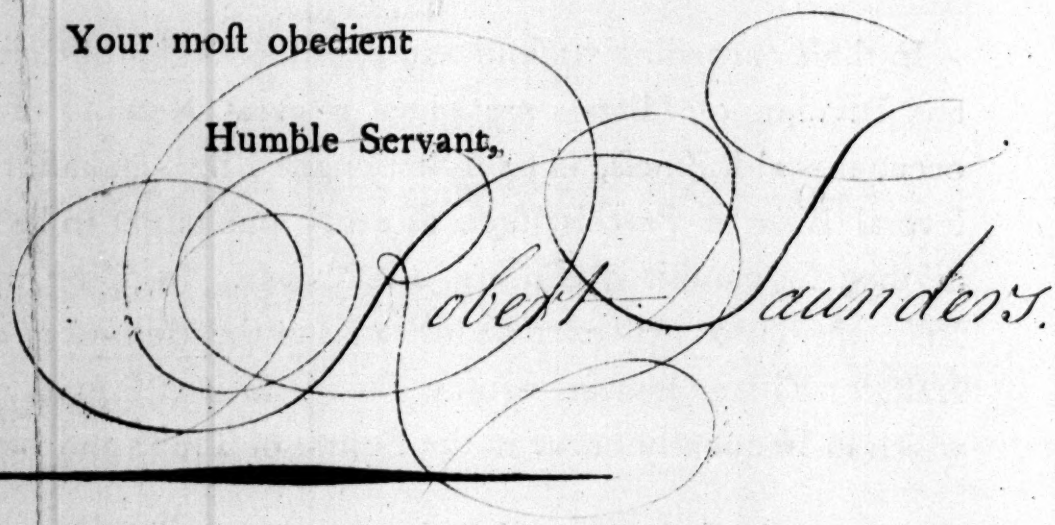
By the Aſſiſtance of theſe Numbers for young Beginners the Maſter will be enabled to go through much more Buſineſs, and with greater Eaſe, than by the laborious Method of writing out all the Titles, Rules, Examples, &c. and the Scholar will have more and eaſier Examples for his Exerciſe and Improvement than are to be found in any Book extant.

I ſhall not preſume to advance any Thing more in favour of this Undertaking. It would have given me great Pleaſure ſome Years ago to have ſeen a Treatiſe of this Kind publiſhed by ſome Perſon of greater Abilities; but as no Work of this Sort has appeared ſufficiently comprehenſive, I hope this Attempt will not be thought leſs uſeful for its ſimple Appearance; and the kind Admonition of every Friend will always be eſteemed an Obligation conferred on

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt obedient

Humble Servant,



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THE

CONTENTS.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

CHARACTERS uſed in ARITHMETIC.

SIGNS.	NAMES.	SIGNIFICATIONS.
+	Plus, or more	The Sign of Addition; as 4+2=6, * i. e. 4 added to 2 is equal to 6.
—	Minus, or leſs	The Sign of Subtraction; as 4—2=2, i. e. 4 leſs by 2, or 2 ſubtracted from 4 is equal to 2.
×	Into, or with	The Sign of Multiplication; as 4×3=12, i. e. 4 multiplied by 3 is equal to 12.
÷	By	The Sign of Diviſion; as 12÷3=4, or $\frac{12}{3}$, or 3)12(4, denote Diviſion alſo, i. e. 12 divided by 3 is equal to 4.
=	Equal	The Sign of Equality, or Equation; as 2+2=4, i. e. 2 added to 2 is equal to 4.
: ::	Is to / So is	The Signs of Proportionals in the Rule of Three; as 2 : 4 :: 3 : 6, i. e. as 2 is to 4, ſo is 3 to 6.
$\sqrt{}$	Extraction of the Roots.	The Sign of the Square Root; as $\sqrt{9}$, i. e. the Square Root of 9 is required.
$\sqrt[3]{}$	———	The Sign of the Cube Root; as $\sqrt[3]{27}$, i. e. the Cube Root of 27 is required.
$\sqrt[4]{}$	———	The Sign of the Biquadrate Root; as $\sqrt[4]{81}$, i. e. the Biquadrate Root of 81 is required.

* Note. The Letters *i, e.* ſignify, That is.

THE

TUTOR's and PUPIL's ASSISTANT,

Being an eaſy and uſeful Introduction to Arithmetic.

ARITHMETIC in WHOLE NUMBERS.

INTRODUCTION.

ARITHMETIC is the Art or Science of computing by Numbers, and teaches how to find the Quantity, Value, or Proportion of Things.

The principal Rules for the Operation are Five, viz. NOTATION, or NUMERATION, ADDITION, SUBTRACTION, MULTIPLICATION, and DIVISION, and thoſe Rules are performed by the Ten following Characters or Figures, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 0 is called Nought or Cypher, and all the others are called Figures or Digits.

The Uſe of all Arithmetical Operations is, by ſome Quantities that are given, to find others that are required.

NOTATION

TEACHES to read or write Numbers by their true Value, either in Arabic Figures, or Roman Numerical Letters.

ARABIC FIGURES.

One 1, Two 2, Three 3, Four 4, Five 5, Six 6, Seven 7, Eight 8, Nine 9; and Nought or Cypher 0.

ROMAN NUMERICAL LETTERS.

I One.	XIV Fourteen.	XC Ninety.
II Two.	XV Fifteen.	C One Hundred.
III Three.	XVI Sixteen.	CC Two Hundred.
IV Four.	XVII Seventeen.	CCC Three Hundred.
V Five.	XVIII Eighteen.	CCCC Four Hundred.
VI Six.	XIX Nineteen.	D Five Hundred.
VII Seven.	XX Twenty.	DC Six Hundred.
VIII Eight.	XXX Thirty.	DCC Seven Hundred.
IX Nine.	XL Forty.	DCCC Eight Hundred.
X Ten.	L Fifty.	DCCCC Nine Hundred.
XI Eleven.	LX Sixty.	M One Thouſand.
XII Twelve.	LXX Seventy.	$\overline{V}$ Five Thouſand.
XIII Thirteen.	LXXX Eighty.	$\overline{C}$ One Hundred Thouſand.

NOTE. A Line drawn over any Number leſs than a Thouſand, ſignifies ſo many Thouſand, as $\overline{LX}$, is Sixty Thouſand, $\overline{CC}$, is Two Hundred Thouſand, $\overline{M}$, is One Million, &c.

NUMERATION

TEACHES to read, write, or expreſs any Sum, or Number of Figures.

The Firſt Place towards the Right-Hand of any whole Number of Figures is always called Units; the Second, Tens; the Third, Hundreds; the Fourth, Thouſands; the Fifth, Tens of Thouſands; the Sixth, Hundreds of Thouſands; the Seventh, Millions; the Eighth, Tens of Millions; the Ninth, Hundreds of Millions, &c.

To eaſe the young Beginner, the Figures in the following Tables are ſeparated into Periods by Commas: the Figure on the Right-Hand of every Comma muſt always be called Hundred, or Hundreds.

N. B. The Letters X^s. ſtands for Tens, and C^s. for Hundreds.

TABLES.

9	Units.....	1
90	Tens.....	12
,900	Hundreds.....	,123
9,000	Thouſands.....	1,234
90,000	X^s. of Thouſands	12,345
,900,000	C^s. of Thouſands	,123,456
9,000,000	Millions.....	1,234,567
90,000,000	X^s. of Millions.....	12,345,678
,900,000,000	C^s. of Millions.....	,123,456,789

NOTE. Nine Figures (ſuch as Hundreds of Millions) are ſufficient to expreſs moſt ordinary Concerns, but for Recreation ſee a more extenſive Table in Page 8.

RULE. Write down on your Slate Cyphers to ſo many Places as are named in the given Number; then begin with the Left-Hand Cypher, and obſerve at each Place what ſignificant Figure is named, take away the Cypher, and write the ſignificant Figure in its Place: proceed in the ſame Manner with every Cypher where a ſignificant Figure or Digit is required.

EXAMPLES.

Write down in proper Figures the following given Numbers, viz.

Eight	8.	Eighteen	.
Nine	.	Nineteen	.
Ten	.	Twenty-Six	26.
Eleven	.	Thirty	.
Twelve	.	Forty	.
Thirteen	.	Fifty	.
Fourteen	.	Sixty	.
Fifteen	.	Seventy	.
Sixteen	.	Eighty	.
Seventeen	.	Ninety	.

One

One Hundred and Twenty-Seven.....127

Three Hundred and 3

Five Thouſand, Hundred and 5

Forty Thouſand, Hundred and 4

Two Hundred Thouſand, Hundred and 2

Three Millions, Hundred Thouſand, Hundred and 3

Fifty Millions, Hundred Thouſand, Hundred and 5

Nine Hundred Millions, Hundred Thouſand, Hundred and 9

Eight Thouſand, Hundred Millions, Hundred Thouſand, Hundred and 8

Write down in Words at Length the following given Numbers,

V I Z.

9 8 Nine

9 8 0 Nine

9 8 7 Ninety

9 8 7 0 Nine

9 8 7 6 Nine

9 8 7 6 0 Ninety

9 8 7 6 5 Nine

APPLICATION.

Expreſs in Words at Length the preſent Year of our Lord.

NUMERATION TABLE.

IN order to read or expreſs any Sum or large Number of Figures, ſeparate them into Periods by Commas, as in the following Table, and obſerve always to call the next Figure on the Right-Hand of each Comma Hundred, or Hundreds.

Quintillions.....	Tenth Period.	Quadrillions.....	Ninth Period.	Trillions.....	Eighth Period.	Billions.....	Seventh Period.	Millions.....	Sixth Period.	Units.....	Fifth Period.	Fourth Period.	Third Period.	Second Period.	First Period.
6,	171,	107,	215,	476,	982,	435,	161,	108,	796,	589.					

NOTE. The next Sixth Figure from Quintillions is called Sextillions; the next Sixth, Septillions; the next Sixth, Octillions; the next Sixth, Nonillions; the next Sixth, Decillions, &c.

N. B. The above Table is placed here more for Recreation than real Uſe, as the Tables at the Beginning of this Rule, conſiſting of Nine Figures, are ſufficient to expreſs moſt ordinary Concerns.

ADDITION

TEACHES to add or collect ſeveral ſeparate Numbers together into one Sum, which is called the Total, becauſe it is equal to all the other given Parts, put, or added together.

SIMPLE, or SINGLE ADDITION, is the adding together of ſeveral Numbers, whoſe Signification is the ſame; as 7 Yards added to 9 Yards, are 16 Yards.

RULE. Place all the Numbers of the ſame Name under one another, that is, put Units under Units, Tens under Tens, Hundreds under Hundreds, &c.

Then begin to add, or reckon up, the Units' Row to the Top; when you have ſo done, ſet down the Units under that Row, and carry one for each Ten to the next Row: Proceed in the ſame Manner with every Row, till you come to the laſt, under which put down the whole Sum, and the Figures between the Lines will expreſs the total Sum required.

PROOF. Draw a Line under the top Number, then add together all the other Numbers into one Sum, to which add the top Number, and if that total Sum come equal to the firſt total Sum, the Work is right.

NOTE. The Teacher may, if he thinks proper, have all the Examples in Addition proved on the Slate, though no Lines are drawn at the Beginning for that Purpoſe.

N. B. It is very neceſſary for the Learner to get by Heart all the following Tables, and frequently to repeat them.

ADDITION and SUBTRACTION TABLE.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

To learn this Table by Heart for Addition—Begin with the Figure 2 on the Left-Hand Column of the Table, which add to the Figure 2 on the Top, and ſay Two and Two are Four, under which ſtands 4 the Sum; the ſame 2 on the Left-Hand Column added to 3 on the Top are 5; the ſame 2 added to 4 on the Top are 6, &c. Proceed in the ſame Manner with every Line, from the Left to the Right-Hand Column, through all the Table.

THE USE OF THE ABOVE TABLE IN ADDITION.

Suppoſe you wanted the Sum of 5 and 9, look for the leſſer Number 5 in the Left-Hand Column of the Table, and the greater Number 9, on the Top, under which, and in the ſame Line with 5, ſtands 14, the Sum ſought.

Or, look for the leſſer Number 5 on the Top of the Table, and the greater Number 9, in the Left-Hand Column, in the ſame Line with 9, and under 5 ſtands 14, the Sum as before.

EXAMPLES.

Apples.	Nuts.	Pears.	Plums.	Cherries.	Peaches.
3	3	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	2	3	5
3					
2	2	1	3	2	3
1	1	2	2	3	4
Sum 10					

Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Farthings.
10	12	14	15
13	14	16	14
12	12	13	12
14	13	15	16
11	15	14	15
Sum			

Pounds.	Ounces.	D. Weights.	Grains.
16	22	25	36
17	19	32	45
15	25	24	52
19	32	36	37
14	18	42	46
Total			

Tons.	Hundreds.	Quarters.	Pounds.
4 2	5 7	6 4	7 6
5 6	3 5	3 6	5 4
2 4	2 6	5 7	4 8
6 5	4 7	7 3	3 7
5 3	6 4	2 9	6 9

Quarters.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.
8 7	7 8	8 6	9 7
6 2	6 5	7 5	5 6
5 9	5 7	3 8	7 2
4 3	6 4	8 9	4 9
8 7	7 9	6 8	8 7

Sacks.	Weys.	Tods.	Stones.
1 3 2	1 5 3	1 6 3	1 7 8
1 4 3	1 7 8	2 1 5	3 2 5
1 2 4	1 2 1	1 3 9	1 8 3
1 5 7	1 8 5	1 5 7	2 5 7
1 4 6	1 2 6	2 4 3	4 3 5

Cloves.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.
2 5 3	4 7 6	5 7 6	6 8 5
3 4 7	2 3 4	7 4 2	4 7 2
1 5 9	5 6 8	3 9 7	7 6 4
4 8 3	6 7 3	6 5 3	5 4 9
6 3 7	2 3 6	4 7 9	8 6 5

Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.
1 3 2 5	2 5 9 6	3 8 6 2
2 4 3 2	5 6 4 5	6 2 3 5
3 6 5 7	3 2 3 8	3 9 5 4
5 7 6 4	6 8 5 6	5 6 3 8
3 4 5 9	4 7 3 2	6 3 7 5

Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.
5 4 6 9	6 8 5 9	8 0 7 6
3 9 8 2	5 4 9 6	4 9 6 5
7 6 3 6	3 8 5 4	7 5 4 6
8 5 7 8	6 7 8 9	5 8 6 9
6 9 6 5	8 6 5 3	9 6 0 4

Ells.	Yards.	Quarters.	Nails.
2 3 2 0	3 7 1 5	4 7 6 5	5 7 6 5
3 5 4 2	6 2 7 6	6 5 3 2	7 6 4 3
5 7 6 5	5 7 4 2	7 3 6 8	5 3 2 9
1 3 2 6	4 3 8 5	6 4 7 3	8 7 6 5
4 7 5 4	7 5 3 9	8 3 2 8	6 5 5 7
6 0 7 6	3 7 5 6	5 9 8 5	7 0 9 4
5 9 5 8	8 6 3 8	6 5 7 4	8 7 6 8
Proof			

Leagues.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Poles.
26543	37536	67542	79657
13472	54213	56389	65963
35736	26765	70853	37836
24253	54326	23578	56654
57678	17872	64965	29785
36542	68957	58346	63429
25763	34203	26578	57875
48658	68796	47896	89698

Yards.	Feet.	Inches.	Barley-Corns.
3 6 5 7 3	5 6 3 5 9	6 8 9 6 5	7 9 8 5 9
5 4 6 5 8	4 8 6 7 3	4 5 6 7 8	6 5 6 4 7
2 5 4 3 5	6 2 4 6 5	3 7 4 2 3	8 6 7 9 4
4 9 8 6 2	8 7 9 8 6	8 4 5 7 6	9 8 5 7 6
3 6 5 7 8	2 4 3 5 4	3 2 6 4 3	6 5 7 8 9
6 3 9 6 7	6 5 7 8 3	9 8 9 9 8	8 7 6 5 4
8 9 5 4 3	5 9 8 7 6	6 3 6 2 3	9 8 6 9 8
1 3 2 5 4	4 5 3 2 1	5 4 2 9 6	6 9 8 7 6
6 8 7 6 5	9 8 8 7 6	8 9 6 7 8	9 9 7 8 9

Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
7 6 9 5 9	9 7	9 6 7 8 9
8 6 9 6	9 8 5	7 6 8 5
9 7 8	9 5 7 6	8 7 6
9 6	9 6 8 6 9	9 8
9 8 7 6 5	8 6	9 8 6 5 9
9 6 7 8	8 5 7	8 7 6 7
7 6 9	9 7 6 9	9 8 6
8 6	7 8 9 7 5	9 7
8 7 9 6 9	9 7	9 8 7 6 5
9 6 7 8	8 7 6	7 9 5 8
9 8 6	9 6 5 9	9 6 7
9 8	9 7 5 6 5	9 6
9	6 5 7 5 6	9

Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
96789	9	98769
79678	98	89678
5967	987	7965
9765	9756	876
598	9876	98
79	96589	87
98767	87957	9
76	96798	97657
657	8665	59876
9876	5987	769
7659	765	875
86587	98	96
98768	9	9

Gallons.	Pottles.	Pints.
78659	89765	98978
97564	68978	67596
69758	96547	78975
86596	68789	89696
75657	89756	98769
68976	58679	79878
89687	97895	57969
96759	65467	86576
87654	89759	98759
75768	75674	65897
67896	97866	89765
56975	89679	76897
98769	96758	98986

APPLICATION.

Suppoſe you were born in the Year of our Lord 17 , in what Year will you be Twenty Years of Age?

SUBTRACTION

TEACHES to take a leſs Number from a greater, and ſhews the Difference or Remainder.

SIMPLE, or SINGLE SUBTRACTION, is finding the Difference between any two Numbers, whoſe Signification is the ſame; as the Difference between 9 Yards and 16 Yards are 7 Yards.

RULE. Place the Numbers after the ſame Manner as in Addition, that is, put Units under Units, Tens under Tens, Hundreds under Hundreds, &c. Then begin with the Units, ſubtract, or take the Figure in the lower Line from that which ſtands over it in the upper Line, and put down the Difference or Remainder under the Units Figure, proceed in the ſame Manner with the Tens, Hundreds, &c. and all the Remainders together will be the Difference required.

But if any Figure in the lower Line be greater than that which ſtands over it, then ſubtract the greater Figure from Ten, and to the Remainder add the leſſer Figure, put down the Difference, or Remainder, and carry One for the Ten you borrowed to the next Figure on the Left-Hand.

PROOF. Add the Remainder to the leſſer Line, and if that Sum come equal to the greater Line, the Work is right:—Or, ſubtract the Remainder from the greater Line, and the Difference will be equal to the leſſer Line.

NOTE. Before the Learner proceeds to the following Examples, it will be neceſſary for him to turn back to Page 10, and get by Heart that Table for Subtraction. Begin with the Figure 2 on the Left-Hand Column of the Table, and ſay 2 from 4 in the ſame Line, and 2 remain, as on the Top; the ſame 2 from 5 and 3 remain, as on the Top; the ſame 2 from 6 and 4 remain, as on the Top, &c. Proceed in the ſame Manner with every Line, from the Left to the Right-Hand Column, through all the Table.

The Uſe of the Table in Subtraction:

Suppoſe you wanted the Difference between 5 and 14, look for the leſſer Number 5 in the Left-Hand Column of the Table, and the greater Number 14 in the ſame Line, above which on the Top ſtands 9, the Difference ſought: —Or, look for the leſſer Number 5 on the Top of the Table, and the greater Number 14 under it in the ſame Column, oppoſite which in the Left-Hand Column ſtands 9, the Difference as before.

EXAMPLES.

	Apples.	Nuts.	Pears.	Plums.	Grapes.	Cherries.
From	10	15	19	26	32	40
Take	9					
Remain	1					
Proof	10					

	Sloes.	Figs.	Melons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Almonds.
From	53	64	75	86	90	107
Take						
Remain						
Proof						

	Guineas.	Pounds.	Crowns.	Shillings.
From	2 5 0	5 4 2	7 0 0	9 0 0
Subtract				
Difference				
Proof				

	Moidores.	Marks.	Angels.	Nobles.
From	6 0 5 0	7 2 1 3	8 6 7 5	9 0 0 8
Subtract				
Difference				
Proof				

	Marbles.	Buttons.	Pens.	Quills.
From	1 2 0 1 4	1 7 1 0 9	1 5 0 0 0	1 8 0 9 0
Subtract				
Difference				
Proof				

	Pounds.	Ounces.	D. Weights.
Bought	40710	55423	67109
Sold			
Unfold			
Proof			

	Grains.	Pounds.	Ounces.
Bought	60731	79638	80095
Sold			
Unfold			
Proof			

	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.
Bought	70010	82344	90000
Sold			
Unfold			
Proof			

	Yards.	Quarters.	Nails.
From	102174	295371	362157
Take			
Remain			
Proof			

	Furlongs.	Poles.	Yards.
From	483500	500372	610005
Take			
Remain			
Proof			

	Feet.	Inches.	Barley-Corns.
From	785611	833217	900900
Take			
Remain			
Proof			

	Pounds.	Shillings.
Borrowed	1 0 2 5 0 1 0 1	3 0 9 0 9 0 3 0
Paid		
Unpaid		
Proof		

	Pence.	Farthings.
Lent	5 0 0 0 7 0 0 0	7 0 0 8 6 0 1 0
Received		
Due		
Proof		

	Half-Crowns.	Half-Pence.
Borrowed	8 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
Paid		
To pay		
Proof		

APPLICATION.

APPLICATION.